

## POLITICS DISCUSSED.

## SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The Favorite Son of Massachusetts  
Democrat--One Dollar of One  
Standard.

To the Editors of the Appeal:  
In my letter published in Thursday's Appeal, I said: "If support of a non-partisan measure, such as this is, by the Republicans of Tennessee makes it Republican, does not the opposition of the Republican Senators from Ohio and Kansas make it Democratic?" To show what Mr. Sherman, the Republican Senator from Ohio, says, I give an extract from his speech in the Senate in opposition to the bill. He said: "But after all the whole of this disbursement depends absolutely upon the State authorities and the United States could claim and exercise no power of supervision. I am not prepared to pay over to the local authorities \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 out of \$15,000,000 of money which belongs to the people, nearly eight-tenths of which is collected from the resources of the Northern States."

W. J. SYKES.

The Favorite Son of Massachusetts  
Democrat.

On the request of the Boston Globe 300 delegates to the recent Democratic State Convention announced their preference for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with the following result:

FIRST CHOICE.	
Cleveland.....	220
Hill.....	30
Harmon.....	10
Hill, W. S.....	10
Butler.....	10
Collins, F.....	10
SECOND CHOICE.	
Cleveland.....	20
Hill.....	20
Harmon.....	10
Hill, W. S.....	10
Butler.....	10
Collins, F.....	10
Blaine, J. G.....	10
Lowell.....	10
Hendrix.....	10
Grady.....	10
Voorhees.....	10
McDonald.....	10
Read.....	10

This may be regarded as one of the first "surveys" of the approaching campaign. But Democrats in other States are disposed to look somewhat obliquely upon the Democracy of their brethren in Massachusetts. They, as a large proportion of the Republicans there, are suspected of being rather strongly tainted with mug-wumpism, or, at least, of caring less about the soundness of a candidate's Democracy than about his ability to win votes and carry an election. The above table, however, shows that Grover Cleveland is the favorite son of his party in Massachusetts. Now we shall probably hear from other States.

## One Dollar of One Standard.

Senator Sherman was received at the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday. In the course of a brief speech he said: The greatest question of all, perhaps, is the gold question--how to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar. For there should be only one dollar. I have gone through one process of redeeming Uncle Sam's money, and I do not want to go through it again. You might have put more silver in your dollar and made it equal to the gold, but then it would be too big, as it is now. But anyway it would be a good thing to go to market with a dollar must be a dollar, and enough silver must be put in a dollar to make it a dollar, though it be 100 or 500 grains. That is honesty and prudence. If I had my way I would stop the coinage of the silver dollar, gather it into Uncle Sam's great vaults, and then issue the certificates and let you handle them. These certificates would form the basis of our national bank circulation, and preserve what I believe to be the best system of banks in the country. The tariff and other great measures would in a great measure regulate themselves, but the silver question is the great one of the future. One dollar of one value is what we must have before we can have that stability so necessary to national security and business success.

## The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

New York Evening Post. This nomination of Mr. Andrew for the Governorship in Massachusetts by the Democrats show that even if honesty in politics be not always the best policy, as some people think, it is at all events not always bad policy. Mr. Andrew is the son of John A. Andrew, the former war Governor, whom Massachusetts remembers with so much pride. He belongs to the same class of young Boston men as Mr. Cabot Lodge, and went with this gentleman as a delegate to the convention which nominated Blaine, having the rare low opinion of Blaine which Mr. Lodge had and then freely expressed, and being equally opposed to his nomination on the capital ground of personal unfitness. He, like Mr. Lodge and Mr. Roosevelt, opposed Blaine's nomination in the convention, but unlike them, when the nomination was made refused to acquiesce in it. He held, we presume, the old and, until recently by respectable men unquestioned, rule of manly, that no mandate or trust can bind a delegate to assist in the elevation to a high office of a man whom he believes to be personally dishonest, and to have abused a public office for purposes of private gain. A delegate may be bound to sink objections to a candidate's opinions, or to sink objections to his capacity, or to sink objections to his prospects with the voters, in deference to the majority. But objections to a candidate on the score of personal dishonesty, or on the score of untruthfulness and unfaithfulness to a public trust are fundamental. They go behind all political considerations. They destroy at once blow everything that can be said in his favor, except that the country is in danger and that he is the only man competent to save it. In other words, the plea of overwhelming necessity is the only plea an honest man can use to justify his helping to put such a person in high office.

## THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled by Judge Gary.

Chicago, Ill., October 7.--Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court this morning, overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the eight anarchists charged with the hay market massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer and Lingg should be hanged, and that Neefe should suffer imprisonment for fourteen years in the State penitentiary. The Court did not conclude his decision until 12:30 o'clock, and owing to the intervention of the counsel for the prisoners he deferred passing sentence upon them until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon, when Judge Gary asked the prisoners whether they had anything to offer why sentence should not be passed upon them, Spies stepped forward and began reading a prepared speech. While it is not known with any degree of certainty, it is stated that Decker 3d will be the date named for the execution. Spies made a fierce harangue in favor of anarchy and declaring his innocence of the hay market bomb throwing. Schwab then made a speech to the court. The defendant, Lingg, began making a speech after Neefe and Schwab had concluded, and before he had concluded the court, at 5:05 o'clock p.m., adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow without formally passing sentence.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON

Credentia--They Decide to Admit All the Brooklyn Delegates Except One.

RICHMOND, VA., October 7.--Before the hour of 9 o'clock had struck, the delegates to the Knights of Labor Convention in the several hotels and boarding houses had finished breakfast, and groups of neatly dressed, intelligent looking men were seen proceeding toward Armory Hall, through every street leading to it. Fifteen minutes of ten, the hour fixed for the beginning of the session, even the latest stragglers had arrived, and the work of the fourth day was under way. As to the details of that work, the four walls of the armory barr'd out the outer world into at least temporary ignorance, and not until the close of the session, could even such information as was decided should be made public be looked for.

At the close of the morning session matters were exactly in the same position as they were last night. The discussion of the Morrison case, which had begun, was resumed immediately after the opening of the session and was continued until the adjournment for dinner. The hour of adjournment is 12 o'clock, but today it was nearly 1 o'clock before the recess was taken. When the afternoon session began the Morrison case was once more taken up, and it was expected that it would be disposed of within an hour and that the case of the St. Louis delegation would then be proceeded with. It is not expected that this case will occupy much time, as no such issues as were presented in the Morrison case are involved.

## Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session the discussion of the report of the Committee on Credentials in the case of the delegation from District Assembly No. 128, of New York, headed by John Morison, was continued, and it was finally decided to admit the delegates from that district with the exception of Morison, who was rejected and his alternate substituted for him. This result was reached about 4 o'clock, as the Committee on Credentials desired further time for the consideration of the case of contesting delegates from St. Louis.

The rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to discuss the question of giving the support of the order to the locked out workers of Augusta, Ga.; the carriers and tanners of Peabody, and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 3000 men in each of the first named bodies, and about 1400 in the last. It was decided to support them. It was 5:30 when this business was concluded, and a recess was taken to 7:30, it being decided to hold an evening session to consider the report of the Committee on Credentials, which it was expected would be ready at that hour.

During the session the following telegram was received by Mr. Powderly from Pittsburgh, Pa.: The National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers pauses sufficiently long to send you and your noble Knights fraternal greetings. May success attend your every effort, and may the power and influence of organized labor march on uninterrupted until its aim and object are fully attained.

WM. WEHLE, President.

WM. WEHLE, Secretary.

The following telegram from P. J. McGuire, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, was read: "As compatriots the Brotherhood of Carpenters greet the Knights of Labor. May the General Assembly establish lasting fraternity with trades unions, recognize them as auxiliaries in the labor movement, and hasten the federation of all earth's toilers."

John Brown, Post Grand Army Republic No. 50, Department of Illinois, sent the following: "Please accept our thanks for the many step you have taken in behalf of our people."

## Archbishop Fabre's Revision of the Rules.

MONTREAL, October 7.--The constitution of the Knights of Labor has been revised by members of the clergy in this city and under the auspices of Archbishop Fabre, with the object of expurgating the provisions contrary to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Powderly, when here, promised the Archbishop to support the passage of the amendments before the annual convention. Two delegates from the Knights of Labor have left to attend the convention in Richmond, Va., and have taken the revised constitution with them. It is stated the Archbishop delayed action until the present time because of the assembling of the Richmond convention.

## THE "BOODLE" ALDERMEN.

The District Attorney in Court Announces Dates for Their Trial.

New York, October 7.--Wm. H. Miller, Henry L. Sayles (Republicans) and William P. Kirk and Patrick Farley (Democrats), members of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen of 1884, whose cases were placed on today's calendar of the General Sessions Court for the purpose of fixing trial days, were on hand today with their lawyers when the cases were called. District Attorney Martine appeared before Judge Cowing and announced dates for the trials, placing Sayles' first, for next Monday. Lawyer Newcombe, representing Sayles, asked for delay pending other engagements and was finally given a week's grace. The other cases were set down accordingly, with the understanding that no further delay would be granted. Sayles' trial must proceed on the 18th inst. Farley's and Miller's on October 25th, and Kirk's on the first Monday of November, say the preliminary order issued by Judge Cowing, before whom the cases will be brought.

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## THE CITY HOSPITAL.

AN APPEALING REBUKE TO THE OFFICIALS OF MEMPHIS.

A Carefully Prepared Statement by a Medical Expert--Instant Reform Demanded.

Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly.

Situated upon a large plot of ground on the left as one passes out Union avenue, and at the extreme eastern limit of the city, are a group of dilapidated buildings and shanties which collectively constitute the Tasing District Hospital. The executive building, a two-story brick structure, is an enfeebled relic of the pristine grandeur of our Southern country, being originally erected, if we are creditably informed, as a plantation residence. The remainder of the buildings are of wood of the plainest style and cheapest structure. There is an air of deformity and neglect about the whole place intensely suggestive of poverty, and which strikes one as an appealing rebuke to the officials and generous citizens of Memphis. This is an impression gathered from a casual glance at the exterior. A tour of the wards or a visit to the kitchen, the operating room, the dispensary, or the internes' quarters, will render more palpable the fact that the institution is a disgrace to our progressive city, and a reflection on liberty and humanity. In the wards a disgusting odor prevails, peculiar to the congregation of the sick, and due to a want of cleanliness and inadequate ventilation. The architecture (if such a word applied to such structures is permissible) of the buildings permits only of window ventilation, which can only be utilized during the months of midsummer. In the rear of each ward is the patients' dining room, and in one corner of this is the bath and water closet. During several of our visits to the hospital we had occasion to inspect these closets and found them in an amazingly unsanitary condition, from which emanated most foul and unvarying odors, which, could it be demonstrated that as etiological factors of disease they were innocuous, certainly were not calculated to add zest to the appetites of convalescents who are required to take their food in this room. The bath tub, if it is used, is a disgrace to the institution, and from the individual patients, is never used for its legitimate purpose. As a rule, upon admission, patients are put to bed in the clothes which they wear in, odoriferous as they are with decomposing secretions of the body, and in many instances inhabited by that pest, the scrofulous humors. A provision is made to supply the patients with clean clothing, but the effort is an abortion. The same is applicable in regard to the bedding. Each ward contains more than twenty-five beds and is in charge of but a single attendant, or nurse, if that individual who occupies that position may be thus dignified. Before his elevation to this important position he was probably a mechanic, probably a day laborer, or very probably a tramp, with no tact or sympathy for the duties of his place and no former experience in the profession he has assumed. He has drifted into the position, and he who is retained as a nurse in charge of a ward. The only attraction to him is the pittance of \$20 a month, which he considers it a duty he owes himself to earn with as little effort as possible. Assuming him to be intelligent, experienced and faithful, it would be practically impossible for a single individual to properly discharge the numerous and onerous duties incident to the care of so many sick people without assistance. During the night the nurse is off duty and the ward is left in charge of the night watchman, who at intervals, which we suppose is optional with himself, visits the wards and where necessary administers medicine. The only thing in the way of an operating room possessed by the Hospital is an eight by ten space in the large amphitheater, built by the Memphis Hospital Medical College in the executive building, situated about 200 feet from the wards and to which the patient has to be borne on a litter, the weather permitting. The room is very large, with no means of being heated except by two small stoves, and the consequence is that it is never comfortable, and we might add that it is never clean. The stock of instruments for dissection and operative purposes is not sufficient for the demands of the Hospital, and the stock of drugs is so limited as to restrict the Hospital physician in his therapeutic, thus very potentially diminishing his sphere of usefulness. The diet furnished the patients needs special censure. For an active, healthy working man, it is quite enough for all purposes of the animal economy; but to feed the sick, whose digestive system is disordered, upon it, is irrational, and offers another impediment to successful treatment. Bread is furnished by contract by a prominent baker on Market street, who bids was not much, if any, above the actual cost of flour. He is enabled to do this, as his contract furnishes him a channel by which to work off stale bread, which would otherwise accumulate on his hands and be a loss. We suppose meat is supplied in abundance, but of this we cannot speak positively. Milk is the only article of luxury upon the menu, and this is only issued in special cases upon the physician's order. The internes' quarters consist of one room on the second floor of the executive building. Although they devote themselves exclusively to the interests of the Hospital, they are required to furnish their own furniture and bedding and to eat at a common table with the nurses, ambulance driver, watchman and convalescing patients, thus putting them on an equal footing with their inferiors in rank, much to their own disgust and the disgust of the patients in their charge. This is a mistake which should be corrected. Their services should certainly entitle them to decent lodging and better fare.

These are but a few of the imperfections in the operation of our Hospital, which have impressed themselves on our mind during occasional visits. It is far from being a careful criticism, although a conscientious one, and we are induced to make it by no spirit of ill feeling toward the Hospital authorities, but from an earnest conviction that since we undertake to care for the sick and anxious within our gates, we should do it in a creditable manner. Let us should be construed as reflecting on our friend, the surgeon in charge, Dr. J. E. Black, we deem it our duty to state that he is not responsible for the existing condition of things at the Hospital. He is handicapped by a want of funds, and his fine executive ability and high professional talent is lost in the effort to sustain the institution in its present condition.

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BY MUTUAL CONSENT, the firm of Alston, Crowell & Co. is this day dissolved. E. W. Crowell retiring, the remaining partners, P. S. Alston and H. H. Maury, will continue the business at the old stand, corner Front and Union streets, assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts.

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